







na, in his reply to the committee who had informed him of his nomination, holds the following language respecting the right of petition:—

"Whilst upon this subject, I deem it due to you and the convention of which you are members, to say, that in reference to the right of petition touching the abolition of slavery, my mind has undergone some change. At one time I entertained the opinion, in common with many others, that as well as a majority of each branch of Congress; and under the broad language of the constitution, securing the right of petition, it was incompetent

that body to reject, without a hearing, any petition addressed to them by citizens of the United States, if the petition was couched in respectful terms. But a distinction has been made, of able and distinguished men, between cases where Congress has, and where it has not, power to grant relief: prayer for. That in the latter case it is incompetent for either branch of Congress, upon representation, at once to reject the petition without a formal hearing.

and no difficulty in bringing abolition petitions within its jurisdiction; and I adopt the distinction more readily, because I have uniformly denied Congress any power over the subject, and because I have uniformly opposed all action in relation thereto, and only advocated the reception to preserve the constitution as I understood it.

I now announce it is my intention to determine, should it please the people of this district to honor the wish of this Congress, to vote for an immediate amendment of all petitions, memorials, &c., tending in any manner to agitate the subject of the abolition of slavery, or to disturb the owners

\*Entertaining these views, allow me to ask if it is not extraordinary that a suspicion should ever have been entertained that I was in any manner friendly to the cause of abolition? And when it is remembered that I was born and raised in a slaveholding state, and always associated with our peculiar domestic institutions, and the owner of that description of property, it would be remark-

able indeed if I should commencing the efforts of a body of reckless fanatics, who are seeking to break down those institutions, and, as a consequence, to deprive me of my property.

'Be pleased, gentlemen, to tender to the convention my profound acknowledgment for the honor conferred in making this nomination.

Respectfully,  
II. W. ELLIS.

'To Jos. N. Winston, and others, Committee.'

While the slave states are assiduous in their endeavors to fill Congress with men, who will

to any length in behalf of slavery, who is he the  
will condemn abolitionists for striving to send me  
to Congress who will stand up boldly for liberty  
In connection with this, we would warn the  
free states, that aggressions upon the rights, guar-  
anteed by our federal constitution *have just begun*.  
He who imagines, that the slaveholding pow-  
er will rest satisfied with the victory already ach-  
ieved over the right of petition, deceives him-  
self. We have little doubt, that at the next session  
of the Union, a *constitutional, systematic effort*

he made, to do, just what this Mr. Ellis pledged himself to do — immediately to reject all petitions

TENDING IN ANY MANNER TO AGITATE the question of slavery, or disturb slaveholders in the enjoyment of their spurious rights. And from evidences already offered, by politicians, of subservency to the South, we have no doubt

the effort will be successful.

*For the Philanthropist.*

**COLONIZATION AND THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI.**

At a large meeting of the colored citizens of Cincinnati, held on the 26th inst., at the New Chapel, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

*Whereas* philanthropic efforts are being made throughout the State, to resettle the American Colonization Society.

*And whereas,* (feeling that the sentiments of our people may not be generally known by the community, and be consequently liable to misrepresentation, and thus feel the necessity of making our views known to the public.)

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*Resolved*, That we will never cease removing from this country, to those countries, the slave-holders, and the slave-traders, and the American Colonies, as fast as we can permanently upon the earth, the galling yoke of bondage.

*Resolved*, That we regard the whole action and the whole of the scheme, as entirely at variance with the views of the colored people of this country, and we can adopt no policy of their unwillingness to leave the land of slavery.

*Resolved*, That our present opposition to the Col. Society is not the offspring of any momentary irritation, but is based upon the solemn truth, and we do therefore, and unanimously, enter our protest to the Society, and to the principles of repeal.

*Resolved*, That he who asserts that the free color of the United States are willing to enslave (and they had means,) is either ignorant of the facts, or knowingly misrepresents them; and if he deserves to be classed among the enemies of the race.

*Resolved*, That in case the invidious free color remove to Africa, the facts necessary to prove diminished their capability of taking care of themselves would also be removed; and then, slavery could be imposed upon those of our brethren who should remain.

*Resolved*, That the double dealing of the

scheme is sufficiently manifest from the fact that  
 suffering at the North, to have for its object the  
 Abolition of slavery, and, at the South, to expiate  
 people of color in order to render slavery more pre-  
 secure.

*Resolved*, That at the proceedings of this meet-  
 ingsh in papers friendly to the cause of humanity

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON  
 A. J. GORDON, Secy.

W. DARNLEY }  
 J. TINSLEY } *Assists.*  
 J. MORRIS }

ANTI-SLAVERY NOTICE.

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ingress.  
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Error Corrected.

Mr. Boyle will lecture on slavery and  
New Baltimore on the *second* Sunday in March  
*the first*—morning and afternoon beginning at  
A. M.

